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THOMAS LE BRETON



Thomas Le Breton, new ambassador from Argentina to the United States, stayed in Washington just long enough to present his credentials to President Wilson. He then left for Paris to represent his country at the peace conference. Mme. Le Breton and her children are already there.

BIG PLOT AGAINST U.S.

Terror Reign Planned to Start at Seattle.

U. S. Attorney Declares Industrial Workers of the World Are the Bolsheviks of America.

Wichita, Kan., March 13.—Evidence intended to show that the Industrial Workers of the World are "the bolsheviks of America" will be introduced by Fred Robertson, federal prosecutor, at the trial of 32 alleged members of the organization for violation of the espionage act. The trial was set to open.

In a statement Mr. Robertson declared he would produce evidence to show that a gigantic scheme of destruction was being fomented to overthrow organized government in America and that this plot was but a link in the chain for a world revolution.

Robertson said that when the government has gone into the records "the public will realize that demoralized Russia was to have been but a starter in this campaign for the ascendancy of anarchy."

"We will prove collusion between the soviet regime of Russia and the I. W. W. of America," he said. "Trotzky, the bolshevik leader, went to his land of plunder from the shores of the United States."

The plot, the government expects to show, was designed to shackle the world and its trail of intended destruction was to lead from Seattle through the oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma, and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. Strikes and sabotage were the twin cudgels the I. W. W. was to wield in their war against organized society."

MANIAC FIGHTS 200 POLICE

Chicagoan Ends Life After Fierce Battle With Officers—Chief Plans to Use Gas Bombs.

Chicago, March 13.—As a result of a gun battle between 200 police and George Ondeck, a drink-crazed real estate dealer, in which Ondeck was killed after several policemen had been wounded, one seriously, the police department is expected to be equipped with a supply of gas bombs similar to those used in trench warfare. The battle with Ondeck commenced at ten o'clock at night when policemen with a warrant for his arrest were chased from his home, 5045 South Seeley avenue. Ondeck, armed with a shotgun, barricaded his home and successfully stood off the police until one o'clock in the morning, when he killed himself. Chief of Police Garrity, who led the police in the battle, said that he would ask the council to furnish the department with gas bombs as a means of contending with similar situations.

RED ATTACK IS REPULSED

Bolsheviks Raze Town in Battle With Americans, British and Russians.

Archangel, March 13.—Operating ten guns, the bolshevik forces shelled the village of Vistavka, on the Vaga river, almost completely destroying it. Repeated heavy infantry attacks followed, but these were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans, British and Russians.

SPARTACANS ARM MOB OF 100,000

Criminals and Army Deserters Turned Loose by Reds in Berlin.

REBELS DROP BOMBS ON CITY

Former Police Chief Eichhorn Is Directing Revolt by Telephone From Brunswick—Martial Law in Eastern Prussia.

Copenhagen, March 13.—The Spartacans have armed a mob of 100,000, including criminals and army deserters, according to police estimates. Berlin dispatches reported. The Berlin revolt is being directed by former Police Chief Eichhorn by telephone from Brunswick, the dispatches stated. The insurgents were reported to be dropping aerial bombs on quiet portions of the city.

Troops Rule Eastern Prussia. Martial law has been declared in Graudenz, Thorn and Strasburg, in eastern Prussia, as a result of the Spartacist advance into the east, according to information from Berlin.

Reds Again Menace Berlin. Spartacides are again menacing Berlin from the southeast side where another outbreak has taken place.

The reds were still holding the Eichengberg station on Tuesday and had fortified it.

The Berlin public is demanding a cessation of the artillery bombardment, which is making it difficult to attack the insurgents.

City Gay Despite Revolt. Large government reinforcements will be necessary to overthrow the Spartacides, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent.

The central part of the city keeps gay despite the warfare. The theaters were open and there was dancing in the restaurants until a late hour at night.

Fighting Still Going On. Turbulence reigns in Berlin and at last reports fighting between the Spartacides and the government troops was still in progress. Women are taking part on the side of the former.

The reds are again menacing the city from the southeastern side and, according to one report, the government must employ many re-enforcements before they can dominate the situation.

Officers Serving as Privates.

The Spartacist movement is evidently spreading outside of the German capital, for news was received of the proclamation of martial law in several cities in eastern Prussia as a result of this peril.

Twelve thousand Prussian officers are serving as privates in the government forces at Berlin.

Although the striking workmen voted to go back to work, many refused to do so.

PLAYERS MUST WAIT TURN

Baker Says No Discrimination Will Be Shown Baseball Stars in Regard to Army Discharges.

Des Moines, March 13.—Baseball players will have to take their turn in getting discharged from the army and no discrimination in their behalf will be shown, Secretary of War Baker indicated. Several weeks ago Ban Johnson, president of the American league, called on Baker and Chief of Staff Peyton March and afterward stated that they had promised to release all ball players from the service before the season opened. To date no action along this line has been taken by the war department, and Baker intimated that there would be none. "Release of baseball players from the army is something I cannot discuss," said Baker concerning the Johnson statement. "Ball players are just the same as any other soldiers."

U. S. ARMS GO TO MEXICO

Carranza Permitted to Import 150,000 Rifles and Ammunition—Visit to Border Explained.

El Paso, Tex., March 13.—The recent prolonged visit of Mexican Federal General Jesus A. Castro to the border and the many exchanges of courtesies between American and Mexican commanders at Juarez was explained, observers say, by the shipment on Tuesday of 150,000 rifles and many cartridges to the Carranza government. The shipment is the first permitted by the government in years. Students of the Mexican situation say it is the forerunner of many more, and that the guns and munitions will be used in a determined campaign against Francisco Villa, who threatened to destroy American-owned mines and smelters unless he is paid tribute by the owners.



U. S. MEN MUTINY ON BRITISH SHIP

Americans Who Enlisted in English Army Threaten to Sink Transport.

WANT TO BE SENT HOME

Vessel Was on Way to New York When Ordered Back to Halifax Owing to the Marine Workers' Strike.

Halifax, March 13.—Threats of 300 troops of the British army who enlisted in the United States, 81 of them American citizens, to sink the transport Tolosa unless immediately allowed to land and proceed to destinations in the United States by rail, were reported to the Canadian authorities by Captain Jackson, commander of the transport.

The Tolosa, after debarking Canadian troops here, sailed for New York with the American-bound contingent on March 10, but was ordered back to this port to coal for the return trip to England because of the outbreak of the harbor strike in New York.

At Mercy of Troops. Captain Jackson told the authorities that he had no guns aboard and that his ship was at the mercy of the soldiers.

The captain said that his orders from the British admiralty were to take the men to Halifax and disembark them there, but the military authorities at Ottawa refused, it is stated, to furnish transportation for the men to their homes in the United States. After having started for New York and being forced to return, the men complained bitterly of being held up on their journey and their threats resulted.

Men Without Country.

They say that after they served in the British army for various terms of from two to four years it would almost seem they are citizens of no country. Most of them came to Canada during the early months of the war and enlisted in the British expeditionary forces.

After consulting with the authorities the only answer that Captain Jackson could take back to the ship was that those who had enough money to pay their transportation and sufficient additional money to meet the United States immigration law, would be allowed to land.

Arrested 200 Alleged Radicals.

New York.—Police, secret service men and immigration officials raided a building in East Fifteenth street and arrested 198 men and two women. Ten patrol wagons were required to take the prisoners to the Criminal Courts Building, where they are being questioned. All of them are alleged to be radicals.

Charles, of Austria, Ill.

Geneva.—The former Austrian Emperor, Charles, is again seriously ill, according to advices from Innsbruck. His wife, Zita, is employing every means to leave Austria for the Riviera, but has been unable to obtain French passports. She also is said to be in bad health.

Troops Threaten To Sink Ship

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RHINE TO BE OPEN TO ALL NATIONS

OPENING OF RIVER TO ALL VESSELS IS FAVORED—KIEL CANAL MAY BE USED BY WORLD.

But Will Remain Under German Ownership—Decision On Cables Is Urged By America—Hun Monopoly of Steel Ends By New Plan.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Paris.—Recommendation that the navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in a report to the Peace Conference by the Commission on the International Regime of Waterways, Railways and Ports. It is suggested that the Rhine be controlled by a commission similar to the Danube Commission. The status of the Kiel Canal has been settled by the commission on the basis of the freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace. The canal would continue under German ownership and operation. Question of the fortification of the canal is left by the commission to the decision of military and naval experts.

Report of the commission was not favorable to allowing the Belgian claim that special duties be imposed on German vessels. It further was recommended that a general conference be held within a year to deal with all questions pertaining to the navigation of international waterways, which are regarded as too intricate or complex to be settled finally within the limited life of the peace conference. The Supreme Council discussed the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the peace preliminaries. The articles drafted by the military experts were examined and adopted. The peace conference Commission on Czech-Slovak Affairs almost has completed its work. The official communique of the commission, given out after its fifth meeting under the presidency of Jules Cambon, made this announcement and stated that direction for the preparation of the report had been given.

Realizing the possibility of a virtual monopoly of cable communications by Great Britain if her claim to the captured German cables is sustained, with the consequent submission of the great foreign business interests of the United States to alien control in this respect, the American delegates to the peace conference are endeavoring to make a strong presentation of their case.

The commission appointed by the Government of Luxembourg to study economic problems resulting from the war has decided upon an economic alliance with France and Belgium, dispatches received here say. This alliance would control an output of 55,000,000 tons of steel annually and put an end to the German monopoly in Continental Europe.

PRESIDENT FEELS VIGOROUS

Devotes Time on Ship to Paris Tasks—More American Destroyers Escort Liner.

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, March 13 (by Wireless).—President Wilson, feeling more vigorous than at any time since his departure from the United States, devoted some time yesterday to his approaching tasks in Paris. The progress made by the peace conference during his absence encourages the hope that he may be able to make his stay abroad shorter than he at first expected. The president is planning to do everything possible to expedite the work of the conference. For the first time in several days President Wilson attended moving pictures in the George Washington's theater. The new escort of destroyers from the Azores fell in with the George Washington late in the afternoon and took up convoy duty.

MUST FEED FOE TO SAVE WORLD, SAYS LANSING

Secretary of State Warns of Anarchy Sweeping Defeated Countries.

BIG VICTORY WON BY ALLIES

Declares Food Must Be Sent to Germans, and They Should Be Given Opportunity to Market Goods If Spread of Bolshevism Is to Be Prevented.

Paris, March 13.—"We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world," said Secretary of State Lansing at a banquet given by the Interallied Press club in honor of the American peace commissioners.

Mr. Lansing was emphatic in his statement that the allies must feed Germany and give the Germans opportunity to sell their products in the foreign markets if the danger of bolshevism was to be avoided.

He painted a vivid picture of conditions in the war zone of France, and pointed out that it was not through pity for Germany, but to the allies' own advantage, to see that anarchy was prevented in the former German empire.

Mr. Lansing said: "It is always a privilege for an American who knows the history of his country to be present on such an occasion as this, where the mutual friendship of France and United States—a traditional friendship nearly a century and a half—finds expression in words and a response in our hearts."

Hunger Awaits Defeated Enemies.

"A mighty victory has been won. The imperial armies of the central powers have ceased to threaten. They no longer exist. Scattered and broken, they have returned to their homes, where hunger and privation await them—hunger and privation which are the consequences of their own blind faith in evil men who led them into this unrighteous war."

"Today starvation and want are the portions of the German people. Violence and murder stalk the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprise and the very structure of society are tottering. It is the price of their own evil doing, the just retribution of their crimes."

"And now that the great conflict is ended and the mighty war engine of Prussia is crushed we have new problems to solve, new dangers to overcome. East of the Rhine there are famine and idleness, want and misery. Political chaos and outlawry have supplanted the highly organized government of imperial Germany. Social order is breaking down under the difficulties of defeat and the hopelessness of the future."

Flames of Anarchy Sweep Westward.

"Like the anarchy which for years made an inferno of Russia, the fires of terrorism are ablaze in the states of Germany. Over the ruins of this once great empire the flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and hatred to stand in the way of checking this conflagration which will soon be at the German borders and threatening other lands."

"We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds, and strive to restore Germany to a normal though it be a weakened social order."

"Two words tell the story—food and peace. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchy and the hideous despotism of the red terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food, and to earn that food industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace."

Reparation Impossible During Chaos.

"You may demand reparation as much as you please, but unless the German people are furnished materials for their industries and commercial opportunities to sell the products of labor in the foreign markets, and unless the laborers have food, Germany can never pay, even in part, for the evil she has done."

"Furthermore, if the present state of chaos continues and the political power continues to grow weaker there will be no responsible German government with which to make peace; there will be no government strong enough to carry out the conditions of the treaty of peace."

"I say to you men of France and men of America, and to you men of the allied powers, that there is no time to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy, even as we have saved it from the despotism of autocracy. We ought to make, we must make, peace without delay and ships laden with food must enter the harbors of Germany."

Reach Crisis in World Affairs.

MISS MARY ARCHER GLASS



Miss Mary Archer Glass, elder daughter of the new secretary of the treasury, already is one of the popular young women of Washington society.

MORE YANKS REACH U.S.

Transports Land 2,000 Soldiers at New York.

Mercy Arrives With 381 Sick and Wounded—Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio Men Among Arrivals.

New York, March 13.—With 1,922 troops, the steamship Iowan arrived here from St. Nazaire. Units included the One Hundred and First trench mortar battery, 4 officers and 183 men of the Twenty-sixth division, the first troops of the New England division to arrive home. This battery is assigned to Camp Devens. The Three Hundred and Fourteenth trench mortar battery, 3 officers and 129 men of the Eighty-ninth division (National army troops of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado) is assigned to Camp Dodge. The Three Hundred and Fifteenth trench mortar battery, 3 officers and 175 men of the Ninetieth division (National army of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma), for camps Bowie, Dix and Travis.

The three Hundred and Tenth trench mortar battery, 3 officers and 142 men of the Eighty-fifth division (National army troops of Michigan and Wisconsin, for Camp Custer).

The One Hundred and Eighth trench mortar battery, 3 officers and 155 men of the Thirty-third division (National Guard troops of Illinois), for Camp Grant.

(The One Hundred and Eighth trench mortar battery is composed practically of none but Chicagoans. They will entrain for Camp Grant at once.)

Also the following: Fifty-third company transportation corps for Camps Grant, Logan, Meade, Lewis and Upson; Fifth battery trench artillery, for Camps Patton, Dix, Sherman and Devens; supply detachment of Six Hundred and Fifty-seventh aero squadron; casual company No. 169 of New Jersey, and Nos. 168, 171 and 179 of New York.

The steamship Amphion brought 177 casualties, including company No. 167 of Ohio and company No. 149 of Texas. This vessel, from St. Nazaire, had sailed for Newport News, but was diverted to New York.

Among 32 casual troops on the steamship Chianampa, from La Pallice, was company No. 35 of Massachusetts, 1 officer and 18 men.

The steamship Furiname, from Bordeaux, brought 44 casualties, including a detachment of company No. 28 of Kentucky.

The hospital ship Mercy arrived from Bordeaux with 381 sick and wounded men, most of them bedridden.

Railroad telegraphers probably will receive soon a wage increase of between \$20 and \$25 a month, it was said by railroad administration officials.

Plans for the organization of a national federation of manufacturers' councils, to meet war-time and after-the-war emergencies, have been announced.

"We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by a natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance on a nation which has committed such atrocities as those the Germans have committed."

"It is not a spirit of generosity which demands peace and which cries out that the Germans must be fed. It is common sense that demands it and that points out the peril before us if we do not listen to the voice of reason."